

THE TOPOLOGICAL ENTROPY OF BANACH SPACES

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ABSTRACT. We investigate some properties of (universal) Banach spaces of real functions in the context of topological entropy. Among other things, we show that any subspace of $C([0, 1])$ which is isometrically isomorphic to ℓ_1 contains a functions with infinite topological entropy. Also, for any $t \in [0, \infty]$, we construct a (one-dimensional) Banach space in which any nonzero function has topological entropy equal to t .

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $C([0, 1])$ denote the set of all continuous functions $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ equipped with the supremum norm. A theorem of Banach and Mazur [2] states that the Banach space $C([0, 1])$ is universal, *i.e.*, every real, separable Banach space X is isometrically isomorphic to a closed subspace of $C([0, 1])$. It is known that one can require more properties of the functions of $C([0, 1])$ in the image of X : a universal space containing only the zero function and nowhere differentiable functions [7], resp. consisting of the zero function and nowhere approximatively differentiable and nowhere Hölder functions [3] has been proved. On the other hand, no universal space can consist of functions of bounded variation [4] and every isometrically isomorphic copy of ℓ_1 (*i.e.*, the space of sequences with 1-norm) in $C([0, 1])$ contains a function which is non-differentiable at every point of a perfect subset of $[0, 1]$, see [6].

In this paper we are going to investigate some properties of (universal) Banach spaces of real functions of a real variable in the context of topological entropy. We show how to construct a universal Banach space using the zero function and functions with infinite topological entropy - Theorem 3, and as a supplement of the result from [6] we show that any subspace of $C([0, 1])$ which is isometrically isomorphic to ℓ_1 contains a functions with infinite topological entropy - Theorem 2. Finally, for any $t \in [0, \infty]$ we construct a (one-dimensional) Banach space in which any nonzero function has its topological entropy equal to t - Theorem 4.

Date: January 26, 2013.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification. 37E05, 37B40, 46B25.

Key words and phrases. Banach space, universal Banach space, topological entropy, horseshoe.

The first author was partly supported by the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic contract number 201/09/0854. The second author would like to thank the University of Surrey Faculty Research Support Fund (FRFS). Both authors gratefully acknowledge the support of the MYES of the Czech Republic via contract MSM 6840770010.

2. PRELIMINARIES AND AUXILIARY RESULTS

Let $C_b(X)$ denote the set of all *bounded* continuous functions $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ equipped with the supremum norm. Clearly, $C_b(\mathbb{R})$ is a non-separable Banach space. Let $[a, b]$ be a closed finite subinterval of \mathbb{R} . We identify $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with its extension

$$(1) \quad (\text{Ex } f)(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{if } x \in [a, b]; \\ f(b) & \text{if } x \geq b; \\ f(a) & \text{if } x \leq a. \end{cases}$$

Under this identification, $C([a, b]) \subset C_b(\mathbb{R})$. We will deal with the topological entropy of maps from $C_b(\mathbb{R})$ defined as $h_{\text{top}}(f) := h_{\text{top}}(f|_{\overline{f(\mathbb{R})}})$ - see [1, Chapter 4].

The well known Banach - Mazur Theorem states that the Banach space $C([0, 1])$ is universal, *i.e.*, every real, separable Banach space \mathcal{D} is isometrically isomorphic to a closed subspace of $C([0, 1])$. Since by our convention, $C([0, 1])$ is a closed subspace of $C_b(\mathbb{R})$, the non-separable space $C_b(\mathbb{R})$ is also universal. In our paper we will restrict ourselves to separable universal Banach spaces only.

Following [1] we recall the notion of horseshoe.

Definition 1. A function $f \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$ is said to have a d -horseshoe if there exist d subintervals I_1, I_2, \dots, I_d of \mathbb{R} with disjoint interiors such that $f(I_i) \supset I_j$ for all $1 \leq i, j \leq d$.

Proposition 1. [5] If $f \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$ has a d -horseshoe then $h_{\text{top}}(f) \geq \log d$.

In the next lemma we denote by $F(X)$ a linear space of functions $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Lemma 1. Given n linearly independent functions in $F(X)$, there exist n points $x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$ such that the vectors

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_1(x_1) \\ f_1(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ f_1(x_n) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} f_2(x_1) \\ f_2(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ f_2(x_n) \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} f_n(x_1) \\ f_n(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

are linearly independent in \mathbb{R}^n .

Proof. This is clear if $n = 1$. Assume now by induction that the lemma holds for $k < n$ and points x_1, \dots, x_k . For the unique linear combination such that $f_{k+1}(x_i) = a_1 f_1(x_i) + \dots + a_k f_k(x_i)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq k$. Now if $f_{k+1}(x) = a_1 f_1(x) + \dots + a_k f_k(x)$ for all $x \in X$, then f_1, \dots, f_{k+1} are linearly dependent, contrary to our assumption. So there must be some other point x_{k+1} for which $f_{k+1}(x_{k+1}) \neq a_1 f_1(x_{k+1}) + \dots + a_k f_k(x_{k+1})$, which concludes the induction step. \square

3. THE MAIN THEOREMS

Definition 2. For a given set $\mathcal{B} \subset C_b(\mathbb{R})$, let

$$\begin{aligned} h_{top}^+(\mathcal{B}) &= \sup\{h_{top}(f) : f \in \mathcal{B}\}, \\ h_{top}^-(\mathcal{B}) &= \inf\{h_{top}(f) : f \in \mathcal{B}, f \text{ is non-zero}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 1. If a linear space $\mathcal{B} \subset C_b(\mathbb{R})$ has dimension n , then

$$h_{top}^+(\mathcal{B}) \geq \log(n-1).$$

In particular, $h_{top}^+(\mathcal{B}) = \infty$ if $\dim(\mathcal{B}) = \infty$.

Proof. Take $f_1, \dots, f_n \in \mathcal{B}$ linearly independent and find points x_1, \dots, x_n as in Lemma 1. We can assume that $x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n$. Form a linear combination $f = a_1 f_1 + \dots + a_n f_n$ such that $f(x_i) = x_1$ if i is odd, and $f(x_i) = x_n$ if i is even. Then f has an $(n-1)$ -horseshoe, so from Proposition 1 we get $h_{top}(f) \geq \log(n-1)$ as required. \square

Example 1. (i) Let $[a, b]$ be a closed subinterval of \mathbb{R} . Given a continuous function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, let

$$(Cr_{[a,b]}f)(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{if } x \in [a, b]; \\ f(b) & \text{if } x \geq b; \\ f(a) & \text{if } x \leq a, \end{cases}$$

be the cropped version of f . Clearly $Cr_{[a,b]}f \in C([a, b]) \subset C_b(\mathbb{R})$. Let

$$P^{n-1} = \{Cr_{[a,b]}p : p \in C(\mathbb{R}) \text{ is a polynomial of degree } \leq n-1\}.$$

Then P^{n-1} has dimension n , each $f \in P^{n-1}$ is at most $n-2$ -modal, so our definition of the entropy $h_{top}(f)$ and [1, Theorem 4.2.4] imply that $h_{top}(f) \leq \log(n-1)$. This shows that the bound in Theorem 1 is sharp.

(ii) Let

$$P = \{Cr_{[a,b]}p : p \in C(\mathbb{R}) \text{ is a polynomial}\}.$$

Then P is a normed linear subspace of $C([a, b])$ and $\dim(P) = \infty$, hence by Theorem 1, $h_{top}^+(P) = \infty$. By the same argument as above, the entropy of any $p \in P$ satisfies $h_{top}(p) \leq \log \deg(p)$, so it is finite.

Theorem 1 does not answer the question whether every infinite dimensional Banach space $\mathcal{A} \subset C_b(\mathbb{R})$ contains a function with infinite entropy. Our next example shows that in general it is not the case.

Example 2. For $n \geq 1$ and $a \in \mathbb{R}$, let $f_{n,a} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by

$$f_{n,a}(x) = \begin{cases} a \cdot (x - 2 + \frac{1}{n}) \cdot (2 - \frac{1}{n+1} - x) & \text{if } x \in J_n := [2 - \frac{1}{n}, 2 - \frac{1}{n+1}]; \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Clearly $f_{n,a}$ is unimodal, so its entropy $h_{top}(f_{n,a}) \leq \log 2$. Consider the smallest Banach space Q (subspace of $C_b(\mathbb{R})$ with supremum norm) containing all finite sums

$f_{1,a_1} + f_{2,a_2} + \cdots + f_{n,a_n}$. Then $\dim(Q) = \infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 0$ for each $f \in Q$ and if

$$\max\{x \in \mathbb{R}: f(x) = 1\} \in J_n,$$

then since the modality of $f|_{[1, 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}]}$ is at most $2n$ and $f^2(x) = 0$ for $x \notin [1, 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}]$, we conclude that $h_{top}(f) \leq \log(2n + 1)$.

As a counterpart of the previous example we will prove the following theorem.

Theorem 2. *Let $\mathcal{A} \subset C([0, 1])$ be isometrically isomorphic to ℓ_1 . Then \mathcal{A} contains a function with infinite topological entropy.*

Proof. Let Φ be an isometrical isomorphism ensured by the statement, so $\Phi(\ell_1) = \mathcal{A}$. For $i \in \mathbb{N}$ let $e_i = (e_{ij})_{j=1}^\infty \in \ell_1$ be defined by

$$e_{ij} = \delta_{ij},$$

where δ_{ij} is the Kronecker delta. Then for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and every choice of distinct positive integers $i(1), \dots, i(n)$

$$\|\pm e_{i(1)} \pm \cdots \pm e_{i(n)}\|_{\ell_1} = n.$$

Denote $f_i = \Phi(e_i) \in \mathcal{A} \subset C([0, 1])$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Clearly $\|f_i\| = 1$; in particular for every $x \in [0, 1]$,

$$(2) \quad |f_i(x)| \leq 1.$$

Claim 1. *For every $s = (s_i)_i \in \{1, -1\}^\mathbb{N}$ there exists a point $x \in [0, 1]$ such that the sequence $(f_i(x))_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is equal to either s or $-s$.*

Proof. Assume that for some n ,

$$\forall x \in [0, 1]: (f_i(x))_{i=1}^n \neq (s_i)_{i=1}^n \text{ and } (f_i(x))_{i=1}^n \neq (-s_i)_{i=1}^n;$$

then (2) implies $|\sum_{i=1}^n s_i f_i(x)| < n$ for every $x \in [0, 1]$. This contradicts the equalities

$$(3) \quad \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n s_i e_i \right\|_{\ell_1} = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n s_i f_i \right\| = n.$$

Thus, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ one can find a point $x_n \in [0, 1]$ for which either $(f_i(x_n))_{i=1}^n = (s_i)_{i=1}^n$ or $(f_i(x_n))_{i=1}^n = (-s_i)_{i=1}^n$. Taking a limit point x of the sequence $(x_n)_n$, from the continuity of the functions f_i we get either $(f_i(x)) = s$ or $(f_i(x)) = -s$. \square

For $n > 1$ define the matrix $A_n = (a_{ij}^n)_{i,j=1}^n$ by $a_{ij} = (-1)^i$ for $1 \leq j < i$ and $a_{ij} = (-1)^{i+1}$ when $i \leq j \leq n$. For instance, the particular matrix A_8 is

$$\begin{pmatrix} +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 \\ +1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 \\ +1 & +1 & +1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 \\ +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & +1 & +1 \\ +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

One can easily verify the following fact.

Claim 2. *For any $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the linear equation $A_n \alpha = \beta$ has a unique solution α given by the formulas*

$$(4) \quad \alpha_i = \frac{\beta_i + \beta_{i+1}}{(-1)^{i+1}2}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1, \quad \alpha_n = \frac{\beta_1 + (-1)^{n+1}\beta_n}{2}.$$

In particular, $\max |\alpha_i| \leq \max |\beta_i|$.

Let us denote the i -th row of the matrix A_n by $a_i^n = (a_{i1}^n, a_{i2}^n, \dots, a_{in}^n)$. By Claim 1, for each $n > 1$ there are distinct points $x_1^n, \dots, x_n^n \in [0, 1]$ such that either

$$(5) \quad f_1(x_i^n) = \dots = f_{2^n}(x_i^n) = 1, \quad (f_{2^n+1}(x_i^n), f_{2^n+2}(x_i^n), \dots, f_{2^n+n}(x_i^n)) = a_i^n,$$

or

$$(6) \quad f_1(x_i^n) = \dots = f_{2^n}(x_i^n) = -1, \quad (f_{2^n+1}(x_i^n), f_{2^n+2}(x_i^n), \dots, f_{2^n+n}(x_i^n)) = -a_i^n.$$

Put $X_n = \{x_1^n, \dots, x_n^n\}$. Since $n = \text{card}(X_n)$ is growing to infinity, one can consider subsets $X'_n \subset X_n$ satisfying

$$(7) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{card}(X'_n) = \infty, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{diam}(X'_n) = 0.$$

Passing to a subsequence if necessary, we can assume that $X'_n \rightarrow x_0 \in [0, 1]$, i.e.,

$$(8) \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \forall n > n_0: X'_n \subset (x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon).$$

Now, using (5) and (6), we obtain that either $(f_i(x_0))_i = (1)_i$ or $(f_i(x_0))_i = (-1)_i$. Without loss of generality assume the first possibility. Notice that then

$$(9) \quad \forall n > 1: (f_{2^n+1}(x_0), f_{2^n+2}(x_0), \dots, f_{2^n+n}(x_0)) = a_1^n.$$

We can formally put

$$(10) \quad e = x_0 e_1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k^n e_{2^n+k}, \quad \Phi(e) = f(x) = x_0 f_1(x) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k^n f_{2^n+k}(x),$$

where coefficients $\alpha^n = (\alpha_1^n, \alpha_2^n, \dots, \alpha_n^n)$ satisfy a linear equation $A_n \alpha^n = \beta^n$, $\beta^n = (\beta_1^n, \beta_2^n, \dots, \beta_n^n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$. It can be easily seen that $f \in \mathcal{A}$ if and only if

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n |\alpha_k^n| < \infty.$$

Moreover, if $\beta_1^n = 0$ for each n and $f \in C([0, 1])$ then $f(x_0) = x_0$ by the equation $x_0 f_1(x_0) = x_0$ and the property (9) implying

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k^n f_{2^n+k}(x_0) = 0 \text{ for each } n.$$

Using Claim 2 we will show in the sequel that there exists a sequence $(\beta^n = (0, \beta_2^n, \dots, \beta_n^n))_n$ such that the corresponding function f given by (10) satisfies $f \in \mathcal{A}$ and $h_{top}(f) = \infty$. In what follows we denote

$$g_1(x) = x_0 f_1(x), \quad g_m(x) = g_1(x) + \sum_{n=2}^m \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k^n f_{2^n+k}(x), \quad m \geq 2.$$

Let $\omega(f, X) = \sup_{x, y \in X} |f(x) - f(y)|$ denote the oscillation of a function f on a set X . For a positive $\varepsilon(i)$ we use the notation $J(i) = [x_0 - \varepsilon(i), x_0 + \varepsilon(i)]$. The zero element in \mathbb{R}^n is denoted by 0_n . Let $(\gamma_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of positive numbers satisfying for each m

$$(11) \quad \gamma_m > \sum_{i=m+1}^{\infty} 2(i+3)\gamma_i.$$

Step 0. $n(0) = 1$.

Step 1. We can find values $\varepsilon(1) > 0$ and $n(1) > n(0) + 1$ such that

$$(12) \quad \varepsilon(1) + \omega(g_{n(0)}, J(1)) < \gamma_1 - \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} 2(i+3)\gamma_i,$$

$$J(1) \cap X'_{n(1)} \supset \{x_{i(1)}^{n(1)} < x_{i(2)}^{n(1)} < x_{i(3)}^{n(1)} < x_{i(4)}^{n(1)}\}.$$

We put $\beta^n = 0_n$ for each $n(0) < n < n(1)$; the coefficients $\alpha_k^{n(1)}$, $k = 1, \dots, n(1)$ are gained as the unique solution of the linear equation $A_{n(1)} \alpha^{n(1)} = \beta^{n(1)}$, where (as we already know) $\beta_1^{n(1)} = 0$, $\beta_{i(j)}^{n(1)} = (-1)^j \gamma_1$, $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ and $\beta_i^{n(1)} = 0$ otherwise.

Step m. We can find values $\varepsilon(m) > 0$ and $n(m) > n(m-1) + 1$ such that

$$(13) \quad \varepsilon(m) + \omega(g_{n(m-1)}, J(m)) < \gamma_m - \sum_{i=m+1}^{\infty} 2(i+3)\gamma_i,$$

$$J(m) \cap X'_{n(m)} \supset \{x_{i(1)}^{n(m)} < x_{i(2)}^{n(m)} < \dots < x_{i(m+2)}^{n(m)} < x_{i(m+3)}^{n(m)}\}.$$

We put $\beta^n = 0_n$ for each $n(m-1) < n < n(m+1)$; the coefficients $\alpha_k^{n(m)}$, $k = 1, \dots, n(m)$ are gained as the unique solution of the linear equation $A_{n(m)}\alpha^{n(m)} = \beta^{n(m)}$, where $\beta_1^{n(m)} = 0$, $\beta_{i(j)}^{n(m)} = (-1)^j \gamma_m$, $j = 1, \dots, m+3$ and $\beta_i^{n(m)} = 0$ otherwise.

Since by Claim 2, $\alpha_k^n = 0$ for $n \neq n(m)$, $|\alpha_k^{n(m)}| \leq \gamma_m$ and by (4) there are at most $2(m+3)$ nonzero coefficients $\alpha_k^{n(m)}$, one can see that by our choice of the β 's

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n |\alpha_k^n| \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n(m)} |\alpha_k^{n(m)}| \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} 2(m+3)\gamma_m < \infty.$$

Thus, the function f given by the above coefficients α_k^n and the formula (10) belongs to the space \mathcal{A} . Using the equality $g_{n(m-1)}(x_0) = x_0$ and (11), (13) we get for $j \leq m+3$ odd

$$f(x_{i(j)}^{n(m)}) \leq x_0 + \omega(g_{n(m-1)}, J(m)) - \gamma_m + \sum_{i=m+1}^{\infty} 2(i+3)\gamma_i \leq x_0 - \varepsilon(m)$$

and analogously for $j \leq m+3$ even

$$f(x_{i(j)}^{n(m)}) \geq x_0 - \omega(g_{n(m-1)}, J(m)) + \gamma_m - \sum_{i=m+1}^{\infty} 2(i+3)\gamma_i \geq x_0 + \varepsilon(m).$$

At the same time $[x_{i(j)}^{n(m)}, x_{i(j+1)}^{n(m)}] \subset J(m) = [x_0 - \varepsilon(m), x_0 + \varepsilon(m)]$, hence the function f has an $(m+2)$ -horseshoe (created by the points $x_{i(1)}^{n(m)}, x_{i(2)}^{n(m)}, \dots, x_{i(m+3)}^{n(m)}$) on the interval $J(m)$. It means that $h_{top}(f) \geq \log(m+2)$ and m can be arbitrarily large. \square

Theorem 3. *There is a universal Banach space $\mathcal{A} \subset C_b(\mathbb{R})$ such that $h_{top}(f) = \infty$ for every non-zero f from \mathcal{A} .*

Proof. Take $p_n = 2^{-n}$ for $n \geq 0$ and $\{q_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ a decreasing sequence such that $q_0 = 1$, $q_n \geq p_n$ for all n , $q_n/p_n \rightarrow \infty$, but $q_n \rightarrow 0$. Choose intervals $I_n = [\frac{3}{4}p_n, \frac{5}{4}p_n]$ and $J_n = (\frac{2}{3}p_n, \frac{4}{3}p_n) \supset I_n$, both 'centered' at p_n . Notice also that the J_n 's are adjacent: $\frac{2}{3}p_n$ is the common boundary point of J_n and J_{n+1} . Now for a function $f \in C([0, 1])$, construct $g := \Psi(f) \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$ as follows, see Figure 1:

$$g(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } y = 0; \\ q_n \cdot f(\frac{2y}{p_n} - \frac{3}{2}) & \text{if } y \in I_n \text{ for some } n \geq 0; \\ 0 & \text{if } y \in \cup_n \partial J_n; \\ 0 & \text{if } y \geq \frac{4}{3}; \\ \text{by linear interpolation} & \text{if } y \in \cup_n (J_n \setminus I_n); \\ g(-y) & \text{if } y < 0; \end{cases}$$

Let $\mathcal{A} = \Psi(C([0, 1])) \subset C([- \frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}])$ equipped with the norm ($q_0 = 1$)

$$\sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}} |g(y)| = \|g\| = \sup_{y \in I_0} |g(y)| = \|f\|,$$

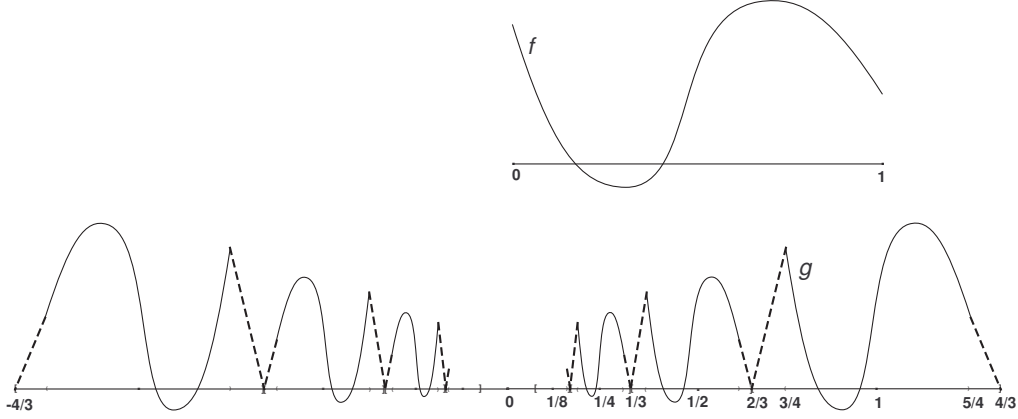


FIGURE 1. The maps $f \in C([0, 1])$ and $\Psi(f) = g \in C([-4/3, 4/3])$, $p_n = (\frac{1}{2})^n$, $q_n = (\frac{2}{3})^n$, $n \geq 0$.

so Ψ is an isometrical isomorphism and \mathcal{A} is a separable Banach space.

If f is not constant zero, then $g = \Psi(f)$ is not constant zero either and

$$\sup_{y \in I_n} |g(y)| = q_n \|f\| > 0.$$

Fix $d \in \mathbb{N}$ arbitrary. Since $q_n/p_n = q_n/2^{-n} \rightarrow \infty$, there is an $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$q_n \|f\| > 2^{-n+d} = p_{n-d}.$$

Since $\{q_i\}_i$ is decreasing and $g(\pm \partial J_i) = 0$ for all i (where $-J_i = \{y : -y \in J_i\}$), it follows that $g(I_i) = g(-I_i) \supset [0, \max J_{n-d+1}]$ or $[-\max J_{n-d+1}, 0]$ for all $n-d+1 \leq i \leq n$. Hence, within the intervals J_{n-d+1}, \dots, J_n , or within $-J_{n-d+1}, \dots, -J_n$, we can choose d intervals that form a d -horseshoe. This implies that $h_{top}(g) \geq \log d$. As d was arbitrary, $h_{top}(g) = \infty$.

For a real, separable Banach space \mathcal{B} we will find an isometrical isomorphism $\Phi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. Since by the Banach–Mazur Theorem the space $C([0, 1])$ is universal, there is an isometrical isomorphism $\tilde{\Phi} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow C([0, 1])$. Using the above constructed isometrical isomorphism $\Psi : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, the required Φ is just $\Psi \circ \tilde{\Phi}$. \square

Remark 1. Recall that $f \in C^\alpha(\mathbb{R})$ (f is α -Hölder on \mathbb{R}) for some $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ if

$$\sup \left\{ \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{|x - y|^\alpha} : x, y \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < |x - y| \leq 1 \right\} < \infty.$$

For some fixed $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, if we choose $q_n = p_n^\alpha$ and $f \in C^\alpha([0, 1])$, then $\Psi(f)$ is α -Hölder on \mathbb{R} . Therefore $\mathcal{A}^\alpha := \Psi(C^\alpha([0, 1])) \subset C_b^\alpha(\mathbb{R})$ is a normed (infinite dimensional) linear space such that $h_{top}(f) = \infty$ for every non-zero f from \mathcal{A}^α .

4. ENTROPY OF ONE-DIMENSIONAL BANACH SPACES

Even if $\dim(\mathcal{B}) = 1$, it is still possible that $h_{top}^+(\mathcal{B}) = \infty$. As the following example shows, the upper bound for the entropy need not be attained.

Example 3. *Let \mathcal{B} be spanned by $f(x) = \sin x$, then λf admits a d -horseshoe whenever $|\lambda| \geq 2\pi d$. Therefore $h_{top}^+(\mathcal{B}) = \infty$.*

The above example also shows that there is no sensible upper bound for $h_{top}^+(\mathcal{B})$ in terms of $\dim(\mathcal{B})$ only. However, $h_{top}^-(\mathcal{B}) = 0$ - see Definition 2.

In this section we will be investigating the equality $h_{top}^-(\mathcal{B}) = h_{top}^+(\mathcal{B})$ for one-dimensional subspaces \mathcal{B} of $C_b(\mathbb{R})$: so far we know that for some \mathcal{B} ,

- $h_{top}^-(\mathcal{B}) = h_{top}^+(\mathcal{B}) = \infty$ (easy consequence of Theorem 3)
- $h_{top}^-(\mathcal{B}) = h_{top}^+(\mathcal{B}) = 0$ (\mathcal{B} is spanned by a monotone map)

The following statement shows that the entropy can behave extremely rigidly on a one-dimensional subspace of $C_b(\mathbb{R})$.

Theorem 4. *For any $t \in [0, \infty]$, there exists a function $f \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$ such that for $\mathcal{B} = \{\lambda f\}_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}}$ satisfies $h_{top}^-(\mathcal{B}) = h_{top}^+(\mathcal{B}) = t$.*

Proof. The case $t = 0$ and $t = \infty$ were covered previously, so let $t \in (0, \infty)$ arbitrary and take an odd integer $d > e^t$.

Let $\theta_a : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a one-parameter family (with $a \in [0, 1]$) of at most d -modal continuous maps such that for each $a \in [0, 1]$, $\theta_a([9, 10]) \subset [9, 10]$ and $\theta_a(x) = x$ whenever $x \notin (9, 10)$, θ_0 is the identity, and θ_1 has a full d -horseshoe on $[9, 10]$. In the C^1 topology for maps of fixed modality, topological entropy depends continuously on the map, see [1, Cor. 4.5.5], so there is no loss in generality in assuming that $h_{top}(\lambda \cdot \theta_a)$ is continuous in both $a \in [0, 1]$ and $\lambda \in [\frac{9}{10}, \frac{10}{9}]$. (Note that $h_{top}(\lambda \cdot \theta_a) \equiv 0$ for $\lambda \geq 0$ outside this interval.) Therefore $r_a = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} h_{top}(\lambda \cdot \theta_a)$ is continuous in a as well, and $r_0 = 0$, $r_1 = \log d > t$. Therefore there is a^* such that $r_{a^*} = t$. Fix $\Theta = \theta_{a^*}$.

Next let $\{\lambda_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ be a denumeration of the positive rationals such that $\lambda_1 = 1$ and

$$(14) \quad \lambda_{n+1} \leq 2\lambda_n \quad \text{for all } n \geq 0.$$

Let $x_n = 4^{-n}$ and $I_n = [0.9x_n, x_n]$ for $n \geq 0$. Now we set

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda_n \cdot \frac{x_n}{10} \cdot \Theta(\frac{10}{x_n} \cdot x) & \text{if } x \in I_n; \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0; \\ 10 & \text{if } x \geq 10; \\ \text{by linear interpolation} & \text{if } x \in (0, 10) \setminus \cup_n I_n; \\ f(-x) & \text{if } x < 0. \end{cases}$$

Fix $\lambda > 0$. By assumption (14) we have that $\lambda f(x) \leq \lambda f(y)$ for all $x \in I_{n+1}$, $y \in I_n$ and $n \geq 0$. It is not hard to see that every orbit with respect to λf can visit only finitely many intervals I_n , and at most one of them infinitely often. Therefore, if we choose some $x > 0$, then $\omega(x)$ can only belong to a single I_n , and only if the diagonal intersects the box $I_n \times \lambda f(I_n)$. By our choice of a^* (and hence Θ), $h_{top}(\lambda f|_{I_n}) \leq t$. Since $x \geq 0$ is arbitrary, $h_{top}(\lambda f) \leq t$.

For $\varepsilon > 0$ let λ^* satisfy $h_{top}(\lambda^* \Theta) \geq t - \varepsilon$. Since $\{\lambda_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ is dense in $[0, \infty)$ there is some interval I_m such that $\lambda_m \lambda$ is sufficiently close to λ^* hence $h_{top}(\lambda_m \lambda \Theta) \geq t - 2\varepsilon$ and also $h_{top}(\lambda f|_{I_m}) \geq t - 2\varepsilon$. This shows that $h_{top}(\lambda f) \geq t$, and so we have $h_{top}(\lambda f) = t$.

Finally, the dynamics of $-\lambda f$ on $(-\infty, 0]$ is conjugate to the dynamics of λf on $[0, \infty)$, so also $h_{top}(-\lambda f) = t$. \square

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